THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. II., No. 101. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1852. Price, Drs. 15 ₱ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851.—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON, is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of Aaron Haight Palmer, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and Worthington Garrettson Snethen, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. Palmer and Snethen, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant Policies in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against Fire, on Buildings or Merchandize.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

O. C. Edmond, or J. A. Olding, *Hongkong.*
Blenkin, Rawson & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. Sparkes, *Singapore.*
A. Emerson, or R. S. Walker, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Marine Insurance Office, are prepared to grant Policies payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or Shanghai.*

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,

Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by Broadwood, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. Hall & Murray.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar " "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

Soda-Water, 75 Cents per dozen.
Lemonade, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

NEW BASS' BEER in Hhds., just landed. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of Jacquesson's FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from Henry Tatham & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from Phelps & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

Established in 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

Ex *HOWQUA.*

SUPERIOR Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; Bloom RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India-Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

Ex *CHALLENGER.*

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 25th June, 1852.

CATALOGUE OF STATIONARY

JUST RECEIVED

Per *CHALLENGER.*

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the following choice sel[illegible] of STATIONARY:—

Super. Royal Ledger ruled double and bound calf ex. dble. russia bands, lettd. and paged. Loose Index 2 lettd. half bound basil flush,
Royal Ledger ruled double bound rough calf ex. russia ends, lettd. and paged,
Loose Index 2 lettd. half basil flush,
Royal Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Medium Ledgers ruled single, and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd,
Medium Journals, ruled and bound calf ex., lettd. and paged,
Demy Ledger ruled single and bound calf ex. Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd,
Demy Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Cash Book, ruled double, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd,
Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound russia ex. lettd.,
Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd.,
Demy Day Books, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Day Books, half-bound basil ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Letter Books, ruled and bound calf ex. indexes lettd. and paged,
Demy Letter Books, half-basil ex. index lettd. and paged,
Demy Invoice Books, ruled and bound calf ex. index lettd. and paged,
Demy Invoice Books, bound basil ex. grained, index lettd. and paged.
Demy Account Current Book, ruled and bound rough calf ex. Index lettd. and paged.
Demy Account Current Book, bound basil ex. grained, lettd. indexed and folio'd,
Demy Consignment Books, ruled and bound rough calf ex. paged and lettd.,
Demy Consignment Books, bound basil ex. grained lettd. and paged,
Medium oblong 4to. Bill Books, ruled and printed to 2 patt. bound calf ex. lettd. both sides,
Foolscap Cash Books, ruled single, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd,
Fine Blue laid foolscap, hand made,
Fine Blue laid foolscap, machine made,
Fine Blue laid wove foolscap, machine made,
Sfine. Blue laid foolscap, R. & B.'s,
Sfine. Blue ruled X ft. only, R. & B.'s,
Fine Blue laid post machine,
Sfine. large blue laid 4to. post, R. & B.'s,
Fine large Cream wove 4to. post, machine,
Fine large blue wove 4to. post, machine,
Sfine. large thick cream laid 4to. post, hand,
Sfine. large thin blue wove 4to. post, hand,
Sfine. ex. large blue wove bank 4to. post,
Sfine. large blue wove bank 4to. post,
Sfine. ex. large ex. thin, Cream laid post 4to.,
Sfine. ex. large ex. thin French bank post 4to. blue wove,
Royal 4to. Guard Books, single guarded half-bound basil, index and strap and buckle,
Books ex. large 4to. prepared copying paper, half-bound basil, index and paged,
Foolscap Books, ruled X ft. half-bound basil cut flush...
Demy 8vo. Banker's Pass Books bound white vellum tucks and pockets,
Foolscap long folio books, Day Books, ruled and half-bound basil common,
Foolscap Books, ruled X ft. half-bound basil,
Sets of Bills of Exchange, printed in Triplicate from plate, bound as follows—
Books, 200 sets ea., leather backs,
Books, 100 sets ea., drab paper,
Sets of Bills of Exchange, printed in Triplicate from another plate, bound as follows—
Books, 200 sets ea., leather backs,
Books, 100 sets ea., drab paper,
Bills of Lading printed from Transfer made from Steel plate in parcels of 250 each,
Foolscap folio Minute Books, ruled and bound basil ex. grained and lettd.,
Fine blue laid foolscap machine,
Fine cream laid foolscap machine,
Post 8vo. Mem. Books, X ft. basil flush,
Foolscap Mem. Books X ft. basil flush,
Ex. Sfine. hard sealing wax,
Sfine. laid Super. Royal, R. & B., Best,
Do, Super. Royal, Do., Second,
Do, Royal, R. & B., Best,
Do. Royal, Do. Second,
Do. Medium, Do. Best,
Do. Medium, Do. Second,
Do. Demy, Do. Best,
Do. Demy, Do Second,
Do. Imperial,
Do. 36 lined Brief,
Do. 42 lined Brief,
Do. ex. large 4to. prepared copg. paper,
Do. Foolscap Do. Do.
Do. Large folio Do. Do.
Do. Blue laid 4to. Copy,
London made wrought Iron Arm folio Copying Machine, bronzed with brass balls on mahogany 3 drawer stand complete No. 9,
Copying plates covered cloth for copying direct into Books,
Flannels for keeping plates damp,
Folio damping and drying Books,
4to. Do. Do.
Large Do. Brushes,
Small Do. Do.
4to. drying Papers,
Folio Oiled Do.
4to. Do. Do.
12, 15, and 18 in. black ebony Rulers No. 1,
Small Red Ink,
Dble. dble. crown tracing Paper,
Sets of Charts, Hongkong to Yang-tsze-keang,
Extra Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang,
Do. of the Chusan Group,
China Seas in 2 sheets,
Charts of the various Straits,
Do. North Pacific from China to North America,
Copies of Maryatts Code of Signals,
Do. of McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary,
Marble Paper assorted,
Boxes of letter size Envelopes adhesive and stamped with die 150 each,
Boxes note size 250 each,
Ivory Letter Paper,
Cream laid Note Paper,
Note and Letter mid. black border,
Boxes Note Envelopes,
Official Envelopes adhesive and stamped,
Cream Wove,
Red Ink Glasses,
Albert Note Paper,
Queen's Do.
Sfine. Red Tape,
String Boxes,
Wax Tapers,
Taper Boxes,
Pieces Bottle India Rubber,
Do. Patent Do. thick,
Boxes Steel Pens, A. R. & B.'s, fine,
Do. Do. Commercial Do.
Do. Do. Correspondence Do.
Pen Holders,
Best H. B. Pencils,
Commercial Pencil,
Ivory Folders,
Scizzors assorted,
Imperial Manifold Writer, Rus'a ex. large 4to. with box for ink &c., and strong outside leather case,
Ex. large 4to. books of copying paper,
Ex. large 4to. carbonate books,
Large 4to. carbonate books,
Large 4to. Manifold Writers, whole bound black Spanish,
Ex. large do., half-bound,
Large do., half-bound,
Black wood Ink-stand,
Quills No. 1 & 2, Pink Tie and Green,
Pens, Pink, Green and Blue,
Packets 600 ea. office dipped Pens, Green,
Map files and wires,
Tin Boxes of Wafers,
Bottles of Best Black Ink,
Bottles Copying Ink,

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY READING BISCUITS IN TINS.

Viz:

Mixed Reading Biscuits,	Seed Reading Biscuits.
Queen's Do. Do.	Lemon Do. Do.
Pic Nic Do. Do.	Cinnamon Do. Do.
Cracknel small Do.	Arrow-root Do. Do.
Do. large Do.	Shrewsbury Do. Do.
Currant Tunbridge Do.	Ginger Drop Do. Do.
Ginger Reading Do.	Albert's Do. Do.

The above Stationary has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices.

The Goods are now open and on sale by

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 25th June, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ⅜ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coskd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from No. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST ARRIVAL

AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION

OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT

IN CHINESE.

Price......10 Cents per Copy.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the Printing Office belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Shanghai.

20th February, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE OR HIRE,

FROM the *1st of August next,* when they will be in complete repair, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, June 1st, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. McClatchie. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

SHANGHAE.

THE Proprietors beg to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

Terms Moderate.

The House is situated on the site of the late Victoria Hotel, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.

AT

Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.'s,

Sole Agents.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Shanghae, 18th June, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these Medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

W. E. AYER,

AUCTIONEER,

SHANGHAI.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER

SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,

&c., &c., &c.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, July 3, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WATSON, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received GREENHORN's letter; but wish previous to publishing it, to have it authenticated by the writer's name and address—as it is a subject likely to lead to much discussion.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 24.	Manila,	May 18.
Madras,	May 14.	Sydney,	April 14.
Bombay,	May 17.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Calcutta,	May 17.	Amoy,	June 10.
Colombo,	May 21.	Hongkong,	June 14.
Galle,	May 23.	Ningpo,	June 28.
Penang,	May 28.	New York,	April 10.
Singapore,	May 30.	Boston,	April 9.
Batavia,	May 30.	San Francisco,	April 24.

CIRCULAR.

SHANGHAE, *24th June*, 1852.

The Committee of Roads and Jetties desiring to submit to the Foreign Renters of Ground within the British Limits a plan for the drainage of the land now in occupation by Foreigners; Notice is hereby given that a Public Meeting will be held at H. B. M.'s Consulate for that purpose, on *Saturday, the 3d July*, at 3 o'clock P.M.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To the Foreign Renters of Land within the British Limits.
Shanghae.

WE give publication this week, to a comparative statement drawn from the Consular Returns, showing the relative value of Imports and Exports under the British Flag, at Canton; Shanghae, and Amoy, in the year 1851; a similar return for the preceding years, commencing from the opening of the Ports, it may be remembered was given in the *N.-C. Herald* of 27th September last.

By the statement now before our readers it would appear that the Imports of Canton in 1851 exceeded those of Shanghae nearly 125 per cent, and the Exports 25 per cent. On looking into the returns, however, it will be seen this large excess is due exclusively to the importation of *Raw Cotton from India*, more than one half of the Canton Import Trade arising from this source. Whereas the trade of Shanghae is principally *a direct trade with Great Britain*. If the whole items of the India trade at Canton be deducted, it will be found that so far from there being a large excess to the credit of that Port, the balance of Import trade is turned in favour of Shanghae.

There are other considerations however to be taken into account before a fair comparison, based upon the Consular Returns, can be drawn as to the relative value and importance of the trade of the two Ports. By the "Remarks" at the foot of the Canton returns, we learn that it had been usual up to last year—to compile them from the Consular Records, but as these are no longer kept, the present tables are made up from such information as has been accessible to the most diligent enquiries among the Merchants, Brokers, &c. The Shanghae returns have on the contrary been prepared, as heretofore, from the Consular and Custom-house books, and give the quantities or value reported only, and upon which *duty has been paid*, where duty is leviable. It is, we know, rather the fashion to consider all Consular Returns as useless, if not something worse, because they cannot be relied upon as absolutely correct. This is not quite our opinion. Even imperfect information is often better than none at all; and an approximation to the truth may be preferable to total ignorance. But there is an opportunity now of profiting by two very different methods of arriving at the statistics of trade. The Canton Returns giving, it is assumed, a faithful digest of all the *best information accessible to Merchants without any Consular records*—and the Shanghae tables pretending only to give (but that certainly and accurately)—the return of *all goods which have been reported at the Custom-house*. In the Canton reports, compiled from the sources indicated, it is not probable that the trade will have been under-rated though liable in some degree perhaps to be over-estimated,—a liberal allowance generally being made for our neighbours' smuggling. In the Shanghae returns on the contrary, it is very clear the trade *must* be under-stated—assuming that our Merchants are not altogether as white as snow in the article of short—reporting, any more than their friends elsewhere. For all goods therefore thus short reported at the Custom-house, both Import and Export, a reasonable allowance, according to the best information, must be made. Taking it for granted that the Canton trade has been given in these returns to its *fullest extent*, and adding 15 per cent to the Shanghae Consular Returns,—as a moderate estimate of the quantities and value of Goods short reported,—we think the materials for a very fair comparison of the trade carried on at the two Ports, is before us; and the result appears both interesting and important enough to be worthy of a few moments consideration.

It has been shown that one great distinction between Shanghae and Canton consists in the fact that, as regards the legalized trade, the Northern Port is almost exclusively the seat of a direct trade with Europe and America, and chiefly of course, with Great Britain. Whereas its Southern rival enjoys, and owes its chief importance to, a mixed *Indian* and *European trade*,—the former being to the extent of nearly two-thirds the total value of Imports. As regards the unrecognized trade, this distinction no longer exists, for Shanghae divides with Canton, in nearly equal portions the Opium traffic—to the annual value of some Twelve million Dollars. Dealing only with the *legalized trade* then, and bearing these leading facts in view, as necessary preliminaries to any fair appreciation of the subject, we find the Import trade of Canton and Shanghae may be stated in round numbers at Ten and at Five million Dollars respectively. But of this ten millions, goods and produce to the value of nearly two millions appear to have been re-shipped for the Northern Ports. Independent of this, however, if the items of the Indian Trade which appear in the Canton returns, be deducted amounting in *Raw Cotton* and *Sundries* to some Drs. 6,500,000, only about Drs. 3,500,000 is left as the balance of the *British trade*, consisting almost exclusively of Manufactured Goods:—which *is less by 25 per cent than the same trade* at Shanghae; or, deducting another Million Dollars for *British Goods* re-shipped, 50 *per cent*. This is further borne out by the details; while Shanghae in 1851 imported 1,610,000 pieces of Grey and White Shirtings, Canton only entered 625,000 pieces, of which 140,741 pieces were afterwards re-shipped, leaving its consumption less than *one third that of Shanghae*. In Woollens again Shanghae took, say 265,735 changs—Canton only 71,149 changs, of which 59,989 changs were also re-shipped—leaving a fraction only of some 11,000 changs, or less than a *twentieth*, for the total demand. In Miscellaneous Produce alone, chiefly Metals, Canton shows any power of competition, returning under this head a value of Drs. 505,810, (some of which, however, was also re-shipped,) while Shanghae under the same head only lays claim to some Drs. 112,120 worth.

As regards the gross *Export trade*, the advantage is with Canton to the amount of Drs. 1,247,188. Canton returning Drs. 13,210,312. Shanghae, (adding 15 per cent,) Drs. 11,963,174. But here again, if the India Items be excluded, the advantage is with Shanghae in the two great staples of the direct trade with Great Britain, *Tea* and *Silk* combined, to the amount of about half a million of dollars. The final result therefore of this analysis appears to be that Shanghae already enjoys a pre-eminence in the direct trade with Great Britain, especially the Import trade, which distances all competition; while Canton continues to preserve an Indian trade of sufficient value to turn the scale in its favour, as to the gross amount of its commerce under the British flag; notwithstanding that more British goods are imported into Shanghae than Canton, and more than the same value of Tea and Silk exported from the former. These facts seem clearly established.

As regards the relative value and importance of the two places in a commercial sense, Canton is the more valuable to the Indian portion of the British Empire, and Shanghae to Great Britain,—if any division is to be made between the interests of two portions of the same realm;—and in a trade worked at both Ports by British capital, and often by branches of the same Houses in the three Countries.

In another point of view Shanghae and Canton seem very nearly equal in their importance,—that of *Revenue*.—Of the three millions sterling derived from Opium by the India Government, both contribute in nearly equal ratio,—and together, the great bulk of the whole. Of the six millions sterling paid to the British Treasury upon Tea, there will be but little difference in the amount contributed by the shipments from each Port in 1851. From Canton by these Returns were sent 39,069,100 lbs., from Shanghae, adding 15 per cent to the Custom-house Returns, 36,580,882 lbs. The great difference perceptible in the estimated value of the Teas sent from the two Ports gives to Canton an advantage over the North, in the *value* of the Exports, of nearly a million and a half sterling, but of course as regards *revenue*, the quantities alone are concerned. A more expensive class of Teas have hitherto been sent from Canton, while a larger portion of these shipped from hence, are of the kinds in more common consumption. The *quantities* are now nearly equalized—the difference in value alone remains: and this in the total estimated value of the Export trade, is made up at Shanghae by the Export of Silk.

Such are the principal facts; and as indications of the comparative progress of the two chief marts of Foreign trade in China, and the influences under which both have taken their respective development, these approximative data, suggest many reflections of a practical character. And first it is of good augury that so large a trade as eight years have sufficed to *create* at Shanghae, cannot be considered to have been at the expense of Canton, the trade of which has not only suffered no diminution in the principal items since the opening of the Five Ports, but these have increased in value. In this point of view the whole 15,000,000 dollars, engaged in the legalized trade of Shanghae, and 12,000,000 dollars more in round numbers, employed in the import of Opium, is a *pure gain* or addition to the trade with China. If we pass in review the chief staples of the Imports and Exports little doubt can remain on this head.

In 1842, the year in which the Treaty of Nanking was signed, and when our trade had again realized and a little passed the value it bore in 1834 when the East India Company's monopoly ceased, we find by reference to the papers laid before Parliament the consumption of Tea in Great Britain at that date was 37,355,912 lbs. The Tea shipped from Canton alone in 1851, was 39,069,100 lbs. The Silk shipped from Canton in 1842-43, (and the average of several preceding years would not much vary the result) amounted to 2,016 piculs—in 1851 it was 2,006, exclusive of a considerably larger quantity of coarse or refuse Silk shipped chiefly to India. Again, in reference to the Imports, in *1842-43*, the number of pieces of Grey and White Shirtings from Great Britain was 510,000, and in 1851, 625,000—the number of pieces of Woollens in 1842-43, was 160,427, and in 1851, 71,149—the only item exhibiting any decrease—against which is to be set an enormous increase in Cotton Yarn, for the importation in 1842-43, only amounted to 22,950 piculs; whereas in 1851, 62,103 were imported. So clearly does it admit of proof, that while at Shanghae a trade rivalling that of Canton in magnitude has been *created*, the principal Imports and Exports in the latter place have continued increasing. A gain to one Port at the expense of another would have been but a doubtful advantage, but when it is seen that all achieved at Shanghae, is a surplus added to the Foreign trade, it becomes a legitimate subject of congratulation. This must suffice to show that Foreign States,—and Great Britain more especially, are deeply concerned in the prosperity of *both* these Ports. Not only a great trade but a great Revenue is dependent upon them, neither of which could well be dispensed with. The British Government therefore must at all times view with jealousy and suspicion those small encroachments by which checks and impediments to trade are insensibly created; and be prepared even, to take the responsibility of more cogent means, should the insidious policy of the Chinese officials seriously endanger our trade and prospects in the country. The rapid development of commerce since the new order of things, is well marked and observed, by the Chinese and affords serious grounds for apprehension to those in power, that the integrity of the Empire supposed to depend upon *its exclusive policy* is being fast undermined: and that the self supporting system and repudiation of foreign aid, the cardinal feature of that policy, is likely to fail in its object and with it the prestige of the Government.

As regards Shanghae, the wonderful rapidity with which such a trade as now exists has taken root, of value nearly as great as the whole of our trade with China before the war, speaks sufficiently for the immense advantages it enjoys in geographical position, and other local conditions, making full allowance for the capital and energy so freely devoted to the work by merchants who have turned all the natural advantages to profit. There is a back ground however to this picture revealing much that is essential to a thorough appreciation of the whole subject. The work already accomplished was comparatively easy, while the ground that lies beyond will not only be more difficult of cultivation from natural causes, but is in danger of being rendered sterile by others which are artificial and arbitrary. Merchants of all nations have hitherto been reaping the pleasant fruit of a successful war, with an unworked field to labour in. A more difficult and less grateful task seems now to await them. Signs not easily mistaken, though they may be over-looked, appear to give plain indication that the advantages to be gathered from the combined operation of both these favourable circumstances will not always continue; and that new powers must be brought to bear, and increased outlay incurred, if we would not see an effective stop soon put to all increase. We hear rumours of new Transit duties levied in the Interior on one of the great staples, Tea; of Co-hongs and other monopolies in contemplation by the Chinese Authorities on the spot, to fetter the free action of the Foreign Merchant in both Tea and Silk. And these once brought into full operation may quickly thin the harvest, and impoverish even the rich soil watered by the Yang-tsze-kiang. A glance at the comparative statement we now publish may suffice to show, that while Ningpo and Foo-chow are without the semblance of a foreign trade, and equally without promise, Amoy can only offer facilities for the disposal of a few Cotton Goods (some 70,000 pieces) Yarns (2,401 bales) and Woollens (1,420 bales) from Great Britain, to the total value of £100,000 and a little Raw Cotton from India (33,215 bales). What Import trade it has is almost exclusively in Straits and India produce, and it is without exports,—unless live Coolies be put on the list. Tea might probably be got down from the adjoining districts instead of being diverted to the North and South from the Bohea Hills, if it were the interest of the leading Houses in China to undertake the difficult and, for a long time at least, the profitless task. But too little is to be gained to make such an effort on their part likely. Foreign Countries then have these two Ports of Shanghae and Canton alone to look to for any extension of trade, or the advancement of their interests in connection with it, so long as our relations with China remain on their present footing, of limited access to the Coast alone. We say to these *two* Ports—but as regards the *extension* of Trade it would be more correct to speak of Shanghae alone. The trade and importance of Canton is derived from bygone influences of a purely factitious character—what it retains *belongs to the Past*; while Shanghae has springs from natural sources—and points to the *Future* where its destinies may be surely traced, great alike in Commercial development and Political influence.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS by BRITISH VESSELS at the Ports of SHANGHAE, AMOY, and CANTON, *during the year* 1851.

SHANGHAE.

Imports.

Manufactures of Cotton,	Drs. 3,446,932
Ditto of Wool,	" 295,336
Sugar,	" 81,948
Miscellaneous,	" 394,956
Total	Drs. 4,299,192

Exports.

Tea,	Drs. 4,771,352
Silk,	" 5,590,964
Miscellaneous,	" 40,444
Total	Drs. 10,402,760

CANTON.

Imports.

Manufactures of Cotton,	Drs. 7,451,945
Ditto of Wool,	" 818,817
Raw Cotton,	" 5,500,000
Miscellaneous,	" 1,323,499
Canton,	Drs. 10,091,261
Shanghae,	" 4,399,192
Amoy,	" 1,598,514
Grand Total,	Drs. 15,091,967

Exports.

Tea,	Drs. 10,554,100
Silk,	" 836,220
Miscellaneous,	" 1,819,992
Canton,	Drs. 13,210,312
Shanghae,	" 10,402,760
Amoy,	" 261,046
Grand Total,	Drs. 23,874,118

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR.—The Derby Ministry by promising that a General Election would take place at an early date, deadened the force of the opposition, but by successive delays at length, roused their opponents to enquire when the promised dissolution of Parliament should eventually occur.

In like manner the New Park Committee have for a long period silenced all enquiries and opposition, by promising a speedy settlement of the subject of their care, but the series of delays now lead me to suppose that there are now no hopes of their labours coming to a satisfactory termination and as no visible signs of advancement exist, but rather very apparent symptoms of retrogression, I fear their energies and usual "GENERAL SAVES" at one time so conspicuous and worthy of high commendation are now employed in discovering the best mode of wrapping up their proceedings in the most profound mystery.

As I among others do not wish to remain a life time in Shanghai, I would rather reap the benefit of the said Park myself, than rest contented that it would be completed in time for my successors; I therefore now raise the banner of discussion on this subject, so long allowed to remain torpid, and through the medium of your columns beg to enquire whether or not the New Park is to remain in its present state, be completed or be disposed of in any other way that some benefit may be derived from it by the Community as well as by—sir, your obedient servant,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Shanghai, July 1st, 1852.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The clipper ship *R. B. Forbes*, arrived at Honolulu in *ninety five* (95) days from Boston. On the 29th December, she sailed 312 miles, and on three consecutive day 900 miles. An attempt was made by this vessel to bring a swarm of Bees from Boston, the Agricultural Society having offered a premium to the person who should first introduce the honey-bee into the Islands. It was unsuccessful. The bees came very well until entering the tropics on the Atlantic side, when the wax melted, and they were destroyed. Business in the Islands continues much depressed.

A cargo of Chinese Coolies have been brought to Honolulu from Amoy, and the services of most of them were contracted for by the planters.

A new weekly journal has been established at Honolulu, under the name of the *Weekly Argus*. It is edited by M. K. Smith.—*N. Y. Spectator*

OREGON.—The Steamer *Gen. Warren*, was totally lost at the mouth of the Columbia river on her passage from Astoria to San Francisco, on the 31st January. There were fifty two persons on board *forty two* of whom perished in the wreck including Capt. Thompson the Commander.—*Ibid.*

The Steamer propeller *Sea Gull*, plying between San Francisco and Oregon, was totally lost on her upward passage at the entrance of Humboldt Bay. No lives were lost.—*Ibid.*

THE BURMAH DESPATCHES.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, April 29.)

The Governor General in Council has, through the medium of last night's (April 28) *Gazette*, supplied that preface to the Burmah Despatches, the absence of which was by some regarded as an intimation that his lordship, like many less exalted persons, was not altogether pleased with the way in which the energy and courage of our forces were directed to the results which they have achieved. Those who entertain this notion are mistaken. The Governor General in Council thinks he "cannot employ terms too strong in expressing his unqualified approbation of the brilliant service which has been performed, and his gratitude to those by whose joint exertions it has been achieved." But then, his lordship refers more to results than to the mode of their attainment. True, but still he offers his most full and cordial thanks to the General commanding "for the manner in which, by his intrepidity, his energy, *and ability*, he has brought the military operations of the force to their present successful issue." His lordship distributes his commendations with more discretion, we think, than the military or naval chiefs have done, and supplies, we are glad to see, some of their omissions, as in the cases of Lieut. Doran and Captain Latter.

The private accounts of the attack on Rangoon which found their way into print, all tended to create and strengthen the impression that there had been some sad bungling in the management. The despatches to which, of course, we looked for the best aspect which could be put upon the affair, have rather deepened than dissipated that impression. At Martaban there seems to have hardly been an opportunity for error, where five thousand men strongly posted gave way so readily, permitting a small force to take possession without the loss of a man: but at Rangoon, room was found or made for several mistakes. The smallest or least important of these, perhaps, was the being forced into a fight before it was intended to begin. A very much more grave error was that of landing without the heavy guns, involving the necessity of waiting for them on damp ground, amid decaying vegetation, and under a fierce sun for thirty hours. General Godwin says that he was induced to halt on Monday at 11 A.M., from observing the exhausted condition of the troops,—who had only been four hours on shore,—and from the intense heat of the sun. Had he not stated these reasons, we should have suspected that the real one was to be found in the absence of his battering guns, which rendered an effective advance impossible. But taking the General's own view of the case, we doubt whether the halt was a politic one, being of opinion that men and officers were less likely to suffer from the exertion of the fight with its attendant excitements, than from a dreary bivouac in a paddy field with the cholera beginning its ravages among them.

The perusal of General Godwin's despatch creates the impression that the knowledge acquired by that officer in the former war stood him in little stead on this occasion. He was surprised to find the Burmese guns opening upon his advance, and their skirmishers firing from the jungle,—but then this is, according to him, a new feature in their tactics. He recognized his old acquaintance the "White House Stockade" only when his eyes and his attention were drawn to it by its fire. He found that he could not conveniently get into the Great Pagoda by the way which he had told the Governor General he would go. Finally, his interpreter, the gallant and accomplished Captain Latter, has the credit of saving the troops an hour's exposure to sun and fire, by convincing the General that the way was open long before the General had expected to find it so. Considering that Captain Latter did this good service to the whole force and to its leader, and that he actually led the storming party into the Pagoda, we should have thought that he might have come in for a word of praise when that coveted article was being so profusely distributed. But Captain Latter is not one of those who are recommended to the "protection" of the Governor General.

We English are notoriously prone to underrate our enemies; but it cannot be said that we ever do this in our despatches. General Godwin gives the Burmese at Rangoon full credit not only for numerical strength, but also for improved courage, skill in selecting their position, excellence of aim, steady and effective fire, &c., and he appeals to our casualties in support of the commendation. Fifteen killed and 152 wounded, in an army of four or five thousand men by an enemy numbering above ten thousand, blazing away for three days,—this, we think, scarcely makes good the character which the General has so magnanimously claimed for his enemy. Not yet does the way in which they gave up Martaban, nor the precipitation of their flight from the stronghold of the Dagon Pagoda at the onset of a mere handful of men!

We do not criticise the style of military despatches. If the soldier-chief handles his baton discreetly and wields his sword successfully, we

do not ask that he should be great in the use of the pen. It contenteth us if he doth a round unvarnished tale deliver in plain intelligible English. We can, however, excuse a little obscurity or a little bombast, and we give General Godwin the benefit of our indulgence rather than of our approval. The nautical despatches, whether of the Admiral, the Commodore, or the Admiral's Secretary, are, we think, less open to objection than those of the head of the land-service. They narrate generally in plain simple language the operations reported and their result; and it must be confessed that on the whole the matter as well as the manner of them is the more satisfactory. The fleet did good service,—our own little *Proserpine* more than her share perhaps,—and though the *Hermes* got aground at Martaban, and was compelled to confine herself to long bowls,—and though our polite and obliging friend Captain Ball in the *Zenobia* got into "difficulties," from which he was not extricated till all was over,—the naval arm seems to have been wielded with great skill and power. —*China Mail*, June 10.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. *á Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 98.)

TRANSLATION.

Book Third.

When the people learned the precipitate retreat of the Emperor, they ran in crowds to the palace, drew the pretended hereditary Prince Ouanchiming out of prison, and placed him on the throne, with the usual ceremonies and compliments, wishing he might live a thousand years with as many years of prosperity. But nothing could be more ridiculous than these wishes of a mad rabble: the Kolaos and other Nobles of the Court, deeply disgusted by the farce they had seen played with this poor wretched creature, went the same day to meet the Manchus, and escorted them to Nankin.‡ As there is no further mention of this impostor in the subsequent history, one may reasonably conclude that the Manchus considered it necessary to sacrifice him to their safety, and punish his imposture with death.

Among those Mandarins who had so gracefully yielded themselves up to the Manchus, there was one, who perceiving that the Tartar General was much afflicted at the escape of the fugitive Emperor, assured him that they might still overtake that Prince, if they hastened their pursuit of him.

He was immediately given the commission; and that mean spirit accepted it without hesitation. The way he set about it, could not be more prompt: so that he overtook his unfortunate Master, just as he was getting into a boat in order to go down the river that he might reach the sea in a few hours. Already the Tartar horsemen that accompanied the perfidious Mandarin had leaped on the ground, in order to seize their prey, when they saw one of the most faithful Officers of the Prince take him round his middle, and throw himself with him into the Kiang. Thus perished after a reign of one year, the first of the Competitors of the Manchu Monarch.

He was according to Chinese historians, a mild and beneficent Sovereign, but extremely indolent, very fond of the indulgences of the table, and quite unfit for the throne, on which he had been placed, as it were in spite of himself.

No sooner was the tragical end of the Emperor of Nankin known in Cheh-kiang, than the Mandarins of that province considered they had a right to name his successor. They assembled for this purpose at 杭州 Hang-chow,§ and first cast their eyes on the Prince of 六安王 Long-an, of the imperial family of the *Ming*; who united in his person all the different kinds of merit desirable in a Sovereign: especially a most extraordinary degree of goodness, that he carried out, as will be seen, to the greatest heroism. But the more wisdom this Prince possessed, the less inclined was he to burden himself with so heavy a charge as he considered the Chinese Empire at that crisis. His refusal could not be overcome: and well founded as it was, it became useful to the Manchus.

These Tartars animated more than ever to advance their great work of the conquest of China, had just reduced in less than two months the whole province of 江南 Kiang-nan. Thence it was easy to penetrate into 浙江 Cheh-kiang; where many cities that might have made a good defence, yielded without striking a blow; seeing that there was no Emperor of the Chinese nation on whom they could rely, so long as the Prince of Long-an persisted in rejecting that title. But the great object of the Tartars was the reduction of Hang-chow. They reunited their forces and drew nigh to it, and then invested it with the greatest care. As the Prince of Long-an was shut up in that City, they took every precaution to hinder his escape, and that the Chinese who idolized him, might not succeed in succouring him.

This Prince however did not expect any succours either from Cheh-kiang, nor from the adjoining provinces; whereupon he took his part.—"Your valour," said he to the principal officers of Hang-chow whom he had assembled at his own palace, "may well retard for a long time the "capture of this City, but it cannot en- "tirely avert it. We require a much "stronger force than we possess, with a "well sustained hope of receiving rein- "forcements sooner or later. Now, my "friends, I ask you, from whom can we "reasonably expect any succour? The "Princes of my family are jealous, as you "well know of the little reputation, I "have acquired, and each one of them is "greedily ambitious of the slippery throne "that you have offered me. It is there- "fore certain that we shall succumb be- "neath the efforts of the Manchus, and "that this great city will be ruined if we "persist in defending it. I acknowledge "that even at the present moment we are "not without danger, and that the enemy "is furiously irritated against us, seeing "that instead of opening our gates to him, "we have appeared disposed to resist him. "It is even asserted that the Tartar Gen- "eral has loudly protested that he would "deeply avenge himself. Nevertheless "fear nothing: your blood and that of "this good people are more dear to me "than my own life; I have a sure method "of hindering that any shall be spilled. "In a word, I take upon myself to ap- "pease the Manchus."

This Speech delivered with an air of great tenderness, and listened to with tears in their eyes, was followed by a *trait* of generosity on the part of the Prince, capable of immortalizing his memory amongst the Chinese. He the same hour ascended one of the towers on the ramparts, and having exhibited the signal of peace, demanded to speak to the Tartar General. The latter having made his appearance, the Prince of Long-an announced himself. He offered to give up the City immediately, and to deliver himself into their hands, if he would take an oath to do no harm to the Mandarins, the soldiery or the inhabitants. The Manchu took the oath, and the gates having been immediately thrown open, the Prince set out to place himself in the power of the Tartars.

The conduct they pursued towards him is without any excuse. They strictly kept their word that they had given in regard to the Mandarins, the garrison and the burgesses of Hang-chow; but under pretext that this generous Prince had asked nothing for himself, and that it was necessary for the general good of the conquerors that a *Ming* of so great merit should not survive the downfall of his Dynasty, they had him killed a few days afterwards. The greater part of the Mandarins honoured his obsequies in a singular manner: for they strangled themselves.

The fate of the two Princes whom the Chinese had been desirous to raise to the imperial title, could not have been more deplorable. Nevertheless it did not deter the Prince of 唐王 Tang, after this from assuming this lofty title in Fohkien. Some provinces recognized him, but the Prince of 潞王 Lou, whom he sought for a long time, always refused to do homage to him. The sentiment of this latter was, that in order to arrest at once, and subsequently destroy by little and little the formidable power of the Tartars, they must begin by a solid union with one-another, and act in concert in all things, without ambition and without jealousy. In this view, he took the quality of Protector of the Chinese, and he engaged another *Ming* Prince, of high repute in Kiangsi, to do as much on his side. Thus China had all at once two Emperors, one Manchu, and one Chinese; besides two Protectors independent of these two Monarchs. This was certainly over-much increase to the troubles of this Empire, and tended to complete its desolation.

The Manchus as was their custom were the first to open the campaign. One of their armies first entered Kiangsi and almost wholly subjected it. This province had acknowledged the Prince of Tang, for Emperor without hesitation, whereby it had become very precious to him. Thus the new monarch thinking there was nothing to fear for Fohkien where he resided, turned his views towards Kiangsi, resolved to drive out the Tartars, and to establish the reputation of his arms by so important a conquest.

The levies of troops on all sides were such as he could wish. He soon had a fine army which only wanted a good General, able to conduct it and lead it to battle. He whom the Emperor selected, was undoubtedly one of the most learned Doctors of China, a great interpreter of the Classics;|| and so much the more attached to the Prince of Tang, as he had greatly contributed to obtain for him the title of Emperor. This man so skilful in many ways had but one defect: but it cannot be denied that it was a very grave one. The campaign he was about to undertake, was the very first he had ever made in his life; having never carried arms, and ignorant of the great art of war, beyond what he had read in books or in the imperial gazettes. However, as he was fully informed of all that the Tartars had undertaken at various times against China, he flattered himself that by combining those ancient events with present circumstances, he could not fail to rout the Manchus, good soldiers,¶ in truth but many of whom could not even read.

This hope of the Mandarin did not last long. He was hardly arrived in Kiangsi, before the Tartar General, doubtless informed of the dignity of this high person, hastened to offer him battle. The Chinese prudently declined, but the Tartar compelled him; and the result was as the enemy had foreseen to ensure the defeat and destruction of the Chinese forces.

The Manchus did not succeed so well in Chehkiang, for their progress was hindered in the following manner. Amongst the Chinese whom they captured with arms in their hands, they thought they discovered many who had previously submitted, and whose submission therefore had only been pretended and hypocritical. Others also, seeing themselves hard pushed in an encounter, withdrew in the best way they could, asserting that they had not armed against the Manchus, but against that part of the Chinese nation who thought differently from them and who did not cease to harass them, in order to punish them, as they said, for their attachment to the Manchu party.

To meet this inconvenience, and to prevent the Chinese from thus mocking their conquerors, it was resolved in a great Council of War, that they would compel all the inhabitants of Chehkiang to cut their hair in the Manchu fashion. This order was immediately promulgated, but far from finding obedient subjects, it on the contrary produced an astonishing revolution in all minds. Up to this time this people had seen themselves deprived of their liberty and the Empire without much disturbance. Sufficiently hard treatment from time to time on the part of the victorious soldier had roused the Chinese phlegm in a very slight degree. But the overwhelming news of the proscription of their hair, completely overcame their national indolence. The very same soldiers who fled so swiftly, immediately stood firm and defended themselves vigorously: they even did more, they actually attacked the Manchus with desperation, caused them to retreat, and overthrew them. There was an instance of attacking men's prejudices. How important is it for the rulers of a State to be well acquainted with the weaknesses of human character, in order to rule them well, and induce them to act for the common weal!

(To be continued.)

‡ It is not asserted that the Manchus, in taking possession of this great City, caused the inhabitants to repent their attachment to the *Mings*. Some historians have spoken of the singular fair the conquerors held a few days after their arrival. Their soldiers having been allowed to carry off from Yang Choo and its neighbourhood as many women and girls as had fallen into their hands, these poor captives were dragged to Nankin, where they were sold at two crowns a-head. Many of them undoubtedly would have been refused, if they had not used the precaution to pack them in such a way that no one could suspect the [illegible] of some or the great age of them. [illegible] and the cheap market having caused a vast multitude of people to assemble at Nankin all were sold in two or three days. Amongst the discontented which apparently were numerous, was a young peasant, who after effecting his purchase, hastened to open the kind of bag that he carried on his back. He was in hope of finding a young wife suitable for himself, but he found beneath his gaze a poor old, infirm, and ill looking woman. In the first moments of disappointment he vented his rage in a torrent of execrations, one more terrible than another, both against his bargain and the vendors, and seemed bent upon going to hurl the old woman in his bag into the river. The object of his abuse however prevented that catastrophe by a few words which she spoke with the utmost tranquillity: *No my son, your bargain is not so bad as you think. Only conduct me to the place I will direct you to and your fortune is secured.* The covetous Chinese wished nothing better. He still had some money left, with which he hired a carriage and conducted the lady home. Her children delighted to recover their excellent mother whom they thought lost, received the peasant with great hospitality. And as they were rich, and filial piety, that fine and noble virtue, was deeply engraven on their hearts, they gave to this man three hundred times as much as he had expended.

§ 杭州 Hang-chow, the Capital City of 浙江 Cheh-kiang, which the Chinese call a Paradise on earth. It has more than a million of inhabitants, and a trade in Silk, the most flourishing in all China. It is situated in the 30° 20' 20" of North Latitude, and in the 137° 55, 34" of Longitude East of Paris.

|| The name of King or Classic is applied to the most renowned books, filled with sublime and unchangeable doctrines. These Classics are five in number, wherefore they are named Woo King the five books. The first is named Y-King, this is only a collection of symbolical lines arranged in various ways which are now looked upon as quite inexplicable. It is attributed to Fohi, the first King of China. The second book is the Shoo King, or book of ancient days; it is altogether historical. [illegible] The third is called Shi King, and is an ample collection of poetry of all kinds. The fourth is called Tchun Tsien, it is a work of Confucius, and contains the history of some particular kingdoms of China, before they were reduced to provinces. The fifth and last book, known as the Li Ki, treats of Laws, Duties, and the Ceremonial of Civil Life.

¶ The bravery of the Manchus was indisputable, before Chinese manners had rendered them effeminate. So that one ought not to judge of what they were at the period of the conquest of China, by what they have become subsequent to that event, by mingling among the Chinese. *The Tartars*, said Father Le Comte * *rush to the onset with ardour, and however little the enemy wavers, they profit by their unsteadiness: beyond this they are not able to sustain an attack for any length of time, or to repel an assault against their own forces if made with steadiness and firmly maintained.* The King (Louis 14th) *with whom I had the honor of conversing on the subject some time since, and who says nothing but what is correct, as he does nothing but what is great, stated their character in two sentences,* "that is to say," *added he*, "that they are good soldiers "when opposed to bad troops, and they, in turn, become "very bad troops when they are opposed to good soldi- "ers." The reflection of the Jesuit on the character of late King, and that of the Prince on the character of the Tartars, appear to me to be so just, so worthy of the good sense of Louis 14th; and the intelligence of Father Le Comte, that I thought them very suitable to add interest and lustre to my own observations.

* Mem. Vol. 1 Letter 1.

CHINESE RED BOOK, or TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大搢清紳

(Continued from No. 63.)*

Particulars regarding Yunnan Province translated from the Autumnal number of the *Red Book* for 1850.—

Lin-gnan *foo*, Revenue,—
Customs dues from traders, ... 308 tls.
Additional do. do. .... 800 „
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,687 „
Duties on Lead, ... 1,622 „
Other taxes, ... 250 „
Paddy—fixed quantity, ... 5,818 shih.
Manners, customs, &c.—The natives are exceedingly diligent at their husbandry duties. The *le* (custom) is, *not* in any way to depend upon one another, but upon one's self.
Education.—From the *foo's* college returned 20 Sew-tsaes, Keen-suy 20, Shih-pin 20, O-mei 15, Ning-chow 15, Tung-hae 20, Ho-sze 20, Ming-muh 18, Mei-go 12.
Productions, manufactures, &c.—Purple coloured stone flags, marble, silk, cottons, gauzes, and the "*tung-hae*" satins.

Keen-suy *heen* adjoins Lin-gnan *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ...15,777 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 4,681 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 32 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,000 „

Shih-pin *chow* is 80 *le* West from Lin-gnan *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 8,724 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,115 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 98 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

O-mei *chow* is 120 *le* S.E. from Lin-gnan *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 1,979 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...23,172 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 28 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Ning *chow* is 250 *le* N.E. from Lin-gnan *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 4,421 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,000 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 18 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Thung-hae *heen* is 120 *le* N.E. from Lin-gnan *foo*—the soil is exceedingly productive and the people generally in easy circumstances.—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 4,883 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,444 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 23 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 800 „

Ho-se *heen* is 280 *le* N.E. from Lin-gnan *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 4,136 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 8,995 shih.
Miscellaneous duties & *Wine* taxes, 1 tl. 2 m.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 800 tls.

Se-go *heen* is 260 *le* West from Lin-gnan *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 2,493 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,487 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 7 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Mung-tse *heen* is 150 *le* East from Lin-gnan *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 2,780 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...33,830 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 225 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 800 „

Tsoo-heung *foo* is in N. lat. E. long.—bounded East by Luh-fung. South by Yun-keang. West by Mung-hwa. North by Ta-ching.
Traders from the nine provinces come here in numbers to transact business.
Distance to Peking, 11,020 *le*=3,604 miles.
to Yun-nan *foo*, 420 *le*= 151 „
There are 3 *chows* (Yaou, Nan-gnan, and Chin-nan) and 4 *heens* attached (Tsoo-heung, Ting-yuen, Kwang-thung, and Ta-yaou.)
The "Che-foo's" salary is, ... 1,600 tls.
Revenue, Merchant traders dues, .. 700 „
Other customary dues, .. 620 „
Additional do. do. ..1,746 „
Miscellaneous duties, ... 760 „
Paddy stored in Granary, 7,440 shih.
Manners, customs, &c.—The laws and regulations are much respected by the people generally, and the gentry respected for their uprightness.
Education.—From the *foo's* college returned 20 Sew-tsaes, Tsoo-heung 20, Ting-yuen 15, Lang-yen-tsing 8, Hih-yen-tsing 8, Kwang-thung 12, Nan-gnan 12, Chin-nan 15, Yaou-chow 20, and Ta-yaou, 20.
Productions.—Black salt and gypsum.

Tsoo-heung *heen* adjoins the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ...14,227 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 1,547 shih.
(? Salt) pit taxes, ... 4 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 2,000 „

Ting-yuen *heen* is 120 *le* South from Tsoo-heung *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 6,162 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 8,256 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 27 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 800 „

Lang-yen-*tsing* (? the Lang salt pits) distant 300 *le* from Tsoo-heung *foo*—
The "Te-keu-sze's" salary, ... 840 tls.

Hih-yen *tsing* (? black salt pits) distant 350 *le* from Tsoo-heung *foo*—
The "Te-keu-sze's" salary, 2,568 tls.
"Ta-she's" do. 240 „
Ho-lo *tsing*— Do. do. 207 tls.

Yaou *chow* is 340 *le* South from Tsoo-heung *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 9,376 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 4,854 shih.
Duties or taxes on Wine, ... 5 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Pih-yen *tsing* (? the white salt pits) distant 640 *le* from the *foo*,—
The "Te-keu-sze's" salary, ... 3,760 tls.
"Ta-she's" do. 336 „
Fung *tsing*—Do. do. 340 „
There are altogether 12 superintendents.

Nan-gnan *chow* is 50 *le* S.E. from the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 2,554 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,437 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 17 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „
Wine taxes collected by the 'Chow-pwan,' .... 3 „

Chin-nan *chow* is 70 *le* N.W. from Tsoo-heung *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 6,389 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,479 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 19 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Kwang-thung *heen* is 10 *le* N.E. from the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 4,217 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...16,900 shih.
Duties or taxes on Wine, ... 2 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Ta-yaou *heen* is 240 *le* South from the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 5,912 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 8,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 800 tls.

Chhin-keang *foo* is in N. lat.—E. long.—
Bounded East by Kwang-nan *chow*.
West by Tsin-ning do.
South by Ning-chow.
North by Chhing-kun *heen*.
The soil is very good and productive, free from stones, &c.,—the lands generally are flat and easily attended to.
Distance to Peking, ...8,300 *le*=2,986 miles.
Yun-nan *foo*, 120 *le*= 43 „
There are 2 *chows* and 2 *heens* attached.
The 'Che-foo's' salary is ....1,200 tls.
Revenue.—Paddy stored in Granary, 9,089 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, .. 446 tls.
Other customary do. .. 382 „
Manners, customs, &c.—The learned aspire to official situations—the lower classes apply their strength to cultivating the soil, and to weaving cloths.
Education.—From the *foo's* college returned 20 Sew-tsaes, Ho-yang 20, Keang-chuen 12, Sin-hin 20, and Lo-nan 12.
Productions, &c.—White copper, crystal, long grass used for making tents, stone and fish.

Ho-yang *heen* adjoins the (above) *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 9,120 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...10,000 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 12 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Keang-chuen *heen* is 90 *le* N.W. from Chhing-keang *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 3,547 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 8,490 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 59 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 800 „

Sin-hin *chow* is 120 *le* from the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ...11,476 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...10,401 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 169 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate (exceeds) 900 „

Lo-nan *chow* is 220 *le* East from the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 4,137 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 8,000 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1 tl. 4 mace.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 tls.

Kin-tung *ting*,—Bounded
East by Nan-gnan. South by Chin-yuen.
West by Yun-chow. North by Mung-hwa.
Distance to Peking, ..11,600 *le*=4,172 miles.
Yun-nan *foo*, 1,180 *le*= 424 „
Revenue—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 3,612 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...10,642 shih.
"Customary duties," .... 48 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,300 „
Manners, &c.—The people are careful of their money and simple in their manners.
Education—From the *Ting's* college returned 20 Sew-tsaes.
Productions, manufactures, &c.—Peacocks, fish, silk gauze, blue paper, salt, sheep, and girdles.

Kwang-nan *foo* is in N. lat.—E. long.—Bounded
East by Too-teen *chow*. South by Keaou-che.
West by Kae-hwa. North by Se-lung.
The country hereabouts is thinly inhabited.
Distance to Peking, ...11,400 *le*=4,100 miles.
Yun-nan *foo*, 850 *le*= 298 „
Revenue—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 1,450 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...13,658 shih.
Kwei-nan traders dues, ... 448 tls.
Miscellaneous dues, ... 56 „
Salary of 'Che-foo,' .... 1,600 „
Manners, customs, &c.—The people are accustomed to rely on their own exertions and not dependent on others.
Education—From the *foo's* college returned 15 Sew-tsaes, "Paou-ning" not any.
Productions—Paper, and fine bamboos.

(To be continued.)

* Translated by C. S.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 1st July, 1852.

The weather of the past week has been marked by quite an unusual height of the thermometer, as a glance at the table will show. Serious apprehensions were beginning to be felt for the safety of the crops owing to the continued drought, until the rain accompanied by heavy squalls, which took place on the 26th, 27th and 28th.

Last night a total eclipse of the moon was visible at this Port. The period of total obscuration occurred at 10*h*. 35*m*. P.M. and at 1*h*. 15*m*. this morning the moon shone out in all her vestal splendour. Unfortunately between 11 and 1 o'clock the sky was so clouded as to interrupt in some degree the observation of the passage of the earth's shadow.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

June.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
25	F.	29.72	29.85	29.52	95.5	75.5	S.	S.E. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.19
26	S.	29.70	29.92	29.50	95.0	70.0	S.E.	S.	0.00	0.91
27	S.	29.73	29.87	29.53	90.0	72.3	S.W. to S.	S.E. to N.E.	1.20	0.33
28	M.	29.79	29.82	29.64	82.3	73.5	N.E. to E.S.E.	S. to S.E.	0.25	0.48
29	Tu.	29.78	29.90	29.62	88.5	71.5	S.E.	N.W.	0.05	0.19
30	W.	29.75	29.83	29.55	93.0	74.5	S. to N.N.W.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.60
July.										
1	Th.	29.77	29.73	29.65	85.0	78.0	S.E. to N.E.	S.	0.00	0.15
Shanghae, 2d July, 1852.				Mean	89.9	73.6		Total	1.50	2.93

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Viscount Sandon*, from Singapore:—
Chintzes, 1,000 pieces.
Printed Cottons, (value Drs. 3400) 2,600 „
Fancy Cottons, (value Drs. 3100) 1,730 „
Ginghams, (value Drs. 731:60) 693 „
Buttons, 8 pkgs.
Gamboge, 14:50 piculs.
Mats, (value Drs. 125) 32 bundles.
Mawkee wood, 805 piculs.
Mangrove Bark, 896 „
Rattans, 715 „
Laka wood, 81 „
Ebony, 803 „
Beams, 73 pieces.
Joists, 319 „
Planks, 464 „
Timber, 191 „
Gin, 50 cases.
Stores, 13 pkgs.
Contents unknown, 33 „

Per *Niagara*, from Singapore:—
Tin, 250 pigs.
Mangrove Bark, 9,850 bundles.
Rattans, 9,289 „
Beams, 195 pieces.
Timber, 4 logs.
Sapan wood, (value Drs. 200) 150 piculs.
Flint Stones, 150 „
Paints and oil, 54 pkgs.
Stores, 50 „

Per *Whampoa*, from Amoy:—
Ebony, 1,000 piculs.
Mangrove Bark, 22,438 bundles.
Rattans, 1,990 „
Pepper, 500 piculs.
Cloves, 25 „
Feathers, (value Drs. 500) 1 box.

Per *Helen Lindsay*, from Hongkong:—
Grey Shirtings, 14,360 pieces.
White Twills, 750 „
Woollens, 1,916 „
Long Ells, 1,320 „
Chintzes, 400 „
Printed Cottons, (value Drs. 2,400) 1,300 „
Colored Cottons, (value Drs. 3,910) 2,300 „
Pepper, 515 piculs.
Lead, 640 „
Canton Matting, 96 bundles.
Timber, 224 pieces.
White Lead, (value Drs. 500) 50 pkgs.
Prussian Blue, (value Drs. 2,440) 244 „
Glass, (value Drs. 120) 10 „
China Tobacco, (value Drs. 100) 10 „
Glass and Stone ware, (value Drs. 384)
Sundries and personal Stores, 112 pkgs.

Per *Hannibal*, from London:—
Grey Shirtings, 59,349 pieces.
White Shirtings, 4,790 „
Fancy Cottons, (value Drs. 12,398) 5,635 „
Printed Cottons, (value Drs. 7,800) 4,039 „
Figured Cottons, (value Drs. 1,500) 750 „
Chintzes, 2,300 „
Spanish Stripes, (6,000 changs) 120 „
Long Ells, (1,800 changs) 300 „
Woollens, (7,320 changs) 1,580 „
Buttons, (value Drs. 240)
Lead, 1,287 pigs.
Tin Plates, 200 boxes.
Contents unknown, 40 pkgs.
For Re-exportation.
Velvets, 160 pieces.

Per *Maranon*, from Hongkong:—
Long Ells, (duty paid in Canton) 1,059 pieces.
Mats, 840 bundles.
Twine, 12 „
Mattings, 100 rolls.
Printed Cottons, (value Drs. 200) 100 pieces.
Domestics, 13,675 „
Grey Shirtings, (duty paid in Canton) 300 „
Personal Stores, { 36 cases. 2 bales.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*, for Hongkong:—
Silk, (831 bales) 664:82½ piculs.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

June 25, Versailles, (Am.) *for* London.
26, Sir H. Pottinger, „ Liverpool.
27, British Sovereign, „ Amoy.
29, Island Queen, „ Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Countess of Seafield, and John Bunyan.
Liverpool.—Androklos, Cambalu, Champion, Crisis, Earl of Chester, and Frances Barclay.
Bombay.—Ariœnis.
Hongkong.—Audax, Nymph, and Susan.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG.
Second Edition.
CORRECTED AND AMENDED BY THE AUTHOR
WALTER MACFARLANE,
Commander of the "Island Queen."
Prices:—To Subscribers, 50 Cents each copy.
To Non-subscribers, 1 Dollar Do.
AN allowance of 20 per cent on Subscribers' Price, to parties taking Fifty Copies.
Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

NOW READY

BILLS OF LADING for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels. In three several forms viz:—
One for the COAST.
One for the STRAITS.
One for SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON.
ALSO,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE in books of 100 sets each.
Shanghai, May 8th, 1852.

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REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN." SHOWING THAT THE CHINESE DO NOT CALL EUROPEANS BARBARIANS; CONTRADICTED! WITH REMARKS BY A CORRESPONDENT; AND STRICTURES BY Dr. MEDHURST.

Price, 25 cents each Pamphlet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 25	Prince Charlie	B. bark	443	Kerr	California	Apr.—	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 27	Capricieuse	Fr. Cor		Roquemaurel	Ningpo	June—		
„ 27	Cassini	Fr. Str.		Plas	Ningpo	June—		
„ 29	Gem	B. brig	226	Browne	Amoy	June—	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
„ 30	Ariel	A. ship	628	Brewster	New York	Mar.—	Sundries	Russell and Co.
„ 30	Menam	B. bark	472	Maxton	Singapore	May —	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Capricieuse*, M. de Bourboulon, Min. Plen. and Envoi de France, Mme de Bourboulon, M. le Comte de Courcy, M. de Montigny, M. Edan, Mr. Smith, and M. Marc Arnaudtizon.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 26	British Sovereign	B. bark	450	Harris	Amoy	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 28	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ariel	213	June 30	A. ship	572	Brewster	Russell and Co.		
Brenda	210	June 16	A. schr	299	Allen	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Bride		June 15	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.		
Challenger	636	June 11	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay & Co.		
Dewan		June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	C. Nathabhoy and Co.		
Dss. of Lancaster	635	June 10	B. bark	463	Stevenson	Rathbones, W. & Co.		
Equator	637	June 11	B. brig	235	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Gem	648	June 29	B. brig	226	Browne	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Hannibal	643	June 17	B. ship	576	Walker	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Helen Lindsay	642	June 17	B. bark	544	Stacey	Reiss and Co.		
Helen Mary	638	June 11	B. bark	397	Legg	Holliday, Wise & Co.		
Howqua	211	June 12	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.		
John Bertram	208	June 2	A. ship	1164	Lendholm	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Maranon	645	June 21	B. bark	568	White	Dirom, Gray and Co.	England	Early
Menam	649	June 30	B. bark	472	Maxton	Wolcott, Bates and Co.		
Niagara	640	June 17	B. bark	336	Shewan	Smith, King and Co.		
Nightingale	209	June 12	A. ship	1066	Fisk	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Prince Charlie	647	June 25	B. bark	443	Kerr	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sea Breeze	205	May 6	A. bark	311	Brown	Russell & Co.	Refitting	
Sophie	1	May 20	Sw. bk.	434	Kieman	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Viscount Sandon	639	June 15	B. ship	614	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk, Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	......	......	......	......	3,036,203	......	......	......	......	......	......	763,824	3,800,027	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,153	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	......	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	356,445	313,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	537,128	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,798	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	......	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,123	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,913
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	......	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,093	......	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,102
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,033	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	753,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49,	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,690	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	33
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	......	......	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095 &	......	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	141,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,200	......	12,600	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	......
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	......	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600 &	......	......	......	39,600	......	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,500	196,500	......
......	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,408	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	987,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,686	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,532,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,300	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
Year 1850-51, Increase,	6,661,600	16,900	551,300	572,400	686,100	498,200	20,900	860,500	10,847,900	158,200	......	53,000	115,800	56,300	......	......	10,784,100	5,414
Decrease,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	210,800	......	......	......	236,300	63,800	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total, Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
In 10 Vessels,		1851—	*July Total*													5,004,425	2,923					145
In 9 „			*Aug.* „													3,264,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
In 8 „			*Sept.* „													3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
In 11 „			*Oct.* „													4,880,027	2,850					95
In 7 „			*Nov.* „													3,112,493	2,396		13.00			41
In 5 „			*Dec.* „													2,510,176	1,025	4				49
In 3 Vessels,		1852—	*Jan. Total*													759,146	910			2 cases	19 cases	
In 2 „			*Feby.* „													1,010,300	169					
In 5 „			*March* „													1,818,911	881					238
In 3 „			*April* „													1,265,423	1,548					
In 1 „			*May* „													700,000	83					
......																27,938,122	16,890					574
June 15	Balmoral,	356	London													256,630			89.60		25 pkgs.	10 pkg.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silks, Pieces	Raw Silk, Cases	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods
In 3 Vessels,		1851—	*Augt. Total*	429,900	......	60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
In 4 „			*Sept.* „	280,400	13,500	......	293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,300	2,154,300	2,448,200				
In 5 „			*Oct.* „	515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	120,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
In 6 „			*Nov.* „												3,351,400		83	11.91	
In 6 „			*Dec.* „												3,423,913			15.09	
In 4 „		1852—	*Jany. Total*	175,800	23,300	......	159,100	253,000	270,200	54,600	564,300	75,700	177,700	1,328,500	1,327,600				
In 3 „			*Feby.* „												1,570,700	1,825		17.60	
In 1 „			*April* „	189,749	......	......	189,749	20,426	19,651	19,211	141,203	10,095	28,643	239,231	428,980		9	3.46	
......															17,410,493				
June 10	Thomasine,	365	New York												358,447				22 cases

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
In 12 Vessels		1851—	*Sep. to Dec. Total*													2,428,663			2 cases	1 case
In 2 „		1852—	*March* „													300,618				
In 1 „			*May* „													220,000				
......																2,949,281				
June 17	Arabia,	365	Sydney													313,528				
„ 24	Voyageur,	294	Sydney													283,464				
......																3,546,273				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													503,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													236,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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